

TWO NEW GENERA OF ALLANTINAE FROM CHINA (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)

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Abstract In this paper two new genera and two new species of Emprini, Allantinae from China are described: *Blennallantus compressicornis* gen. et sp. nov., *Allanempria rufithoracica* gen. et sp. nov. The type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection of the Central South Forestry University.

Key words Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, New genus, New species

1 *Blennallantus* gen. nov.

Type species: *Blennallantus compressicornis* sp. nov.

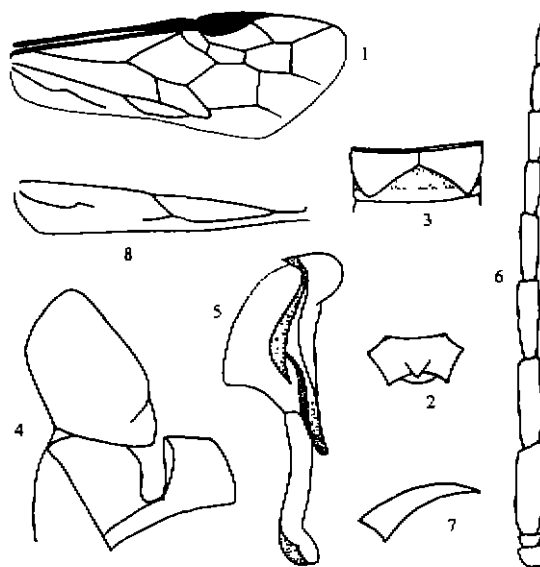
Diagnosis. Body small and slender. Mandibles symmetrical bidentate, inner tooth near the apical tooth. Clypeus flat, emarginated with a small middle tooth (Fig. 2). Malar space two times longer than the diameter of an ocellus or as long as the width of second antennal joint. Eyes small and round, protruding. Head behind eyes in dorsal view about half as long as the length of an eye and strongly narrowed. Occipital carina complete, extending to the top of eye. Postocellar area very wide. Antenna as long as body and ten-segmented, strongly compressed, basal two joints disk-like, two times wider than long, the third joint about as long as the fourth joint (Fig. 6). Propleura (cervical sclerites) pointed on meson and apart each other. Prepectus absent. Mesoscutellum flat. Postnotum of metathorax very wide but oblique, not constricted medially. Legs slender, hind tibia longer than hind femur and trochanters together, hind basitarsus shorter than following joints together. Claw simple, without inner tooth and basal lobe (Fig. 7). Front wing with four cubital cells, R+M punctiform, vein cu-a at middle of the cell 1M, apex of costa vein dilated, basal anal cell open at apex, apical anal cell petiolate (Fig. 1). Hind wing with cell Rs open but cell M closed, cell R₁ simple, without appendiculate cell, anal cell petiolate, cu-a slightly curved and about as

long as the petiole of the anal cell. Male without marginal vein in hind wing. Propodeum with a large membranous blotch (Fig. 3). Penis valve with an apical lateral process and ventral marginal teeth.

Distribution. China: Shaanxi.

Etymology. *Blennallantus* refers to that the new genus combines some characters of Allantinae and Blennocampinae. The head including mouthparts of the new genus is quite similar to taxa of Emprini of Allantinae. The thorax and abdomen including genitalia of the new genus are allied to Allantini, but the venation and antennal characters are similar to some taxa of Blennocampinae. The name of the genus is feminine in gender.

Notes. This new genus is very interesting and peculiar in the subfamily Allantinae. There were only three known genera, i. e. *Cladiucha* Konow (1902), *Allantopsis* Rohwer (1913) and *Ateloza* Enderlein (1920), which have the 2A+3A in front wing atrophied at apex and make the basal anal cell open (Fig. 8) in the subfamily. The new genus, however, differs much from the known three genera by the strongly compressed and ten segmented antenna, clypeus with three apical teeth, malar space much wider than the diameter of an ocellus, metapostnotum long and flat, claw simple and the very small body, etc. The genus *Cladiucha* also differs from the new genus by the hind coxa enlarged, hind femur reaches to the end of abdomen, mesepimeron wide and the penis valve without apical lateral process. *Ateloza* and *Allantopsis* also differ from the new genus by the basal two antennal joints much longer than wide, propleura truncate and widely meet ventrally, front cu-a near the vein M, cell 2Rs longer than cell 1R₁ and 1Rs together and cell R₁ in hind wing with a large appendiculate cell.



Figs. 1-8 *Blennallantus compressicornis* sp. nov. (1-7) and *Ateloza* sp. (8)

1. front wing; 2. clypeus; 3. propodeum; 4. harpe and parapenis; 5. penis valve; 6. antenna; 7. claw; 8. anal cell of front wing.

2 *Blennallantus compressicornis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Male. Body length 5.5 mm. Body black, strongly shining; hind margin of pronotum slightly paler. Wings subhyaline. Head and thorax covered with silver hairs. Dorsal part

of head covered with some hair warts. Clypeus as in Fig. 2, minutely and densely punctured. Front slightly elevated, without distinct walls; middle fovea round and deep, lateral fovea linear. Postocellar furrow absent. Postocellar area flat, four times wider than long, lateral furrows short but very deep. Antenna tapering toward apex, basal two joints each about two times wider than long, the breadth of the flagellar joints about two times the thickness. Front wing as in Fig. 1. Propodeum as in Fig. 3. Genitalia as shown in Figs. 4–5. Female and host unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the character of antenna of the new species.

Holotype ♂, China: Shaanxi, 21. VI. 1985.

3 *Allanempria* gen. nov.

Type species: *Allanempria rufithoracica* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. Body robust. Clypeus flat, shallowly emarginated. Mandibles large, subsymmetrically bidentate. Malar space about half as long as the diameter of an ocellus. Occipital carinas complete, extending to the hind margin of tempora. Eyes middle size, inner margins slightly convergent downwards, distance between eyes about equal to height of an eye. Inner orbit wider than the distance between antennal sockets. Head behind eyes short and subparallel. Antenna shorter than head and thorax together, basal two joints each longer than wide, the third joint longer than the fourth joint. Post orbital groove deep and long. Propleura truncate and widely meeting ventrally. Front half of the lateral lobe of pronotum about two times the diameter of an ocellus. Prepectus absent, front margin of mesopleuron with a distinct carina. Mesoscutellum very small. Metapostnotum long and flat, medially not constricted. Legs short, hind tibia about as long as the hind femur and trochanters together; inner tibial spur of front leg bifurcate; hind basitarsus distinctly longer than the following joints together; claw with a small basal lobe, inner tooth slightly shorter than out tooth; hind tibial spurs shorter than apical breadth of hind tibia. Front wing with four cubital cells, the third one hardly longer than the second, R+M punctiform, cu-a joins the cell 1M at basal fifth to fourth, anal cross vein strongly oblique and much basad than vein M (Fig. 9). Hind wing without closed cell M and Rs, cell R₁ tapering toward apex, anal cell sessile, cu-a curved and oblique outwards. Sheath simple. Lancet without lobe-like lateral spine.

Etymology. The name of the new genus combines the names of *Allantus* and *Empria*. *Allanempria* is allied to *Empriini* in the structure of mandibles, but it is allied distinctly to *Allantini* in the structure of prothorax, venation and metapostnotum. The name of the new genus is masculine in gender.

Notes. The new genus is distinctly allied to *Dasmithius* Xiao in general appearance. However, the latter differs from *Allanempria* by the anal cell in hind wing petiolate, metapostnotum constricted medially, eyes small, the distance between eyes

distinctly longer than height of an eye, postorbital groove indistinct, malar space as long as diameter and lancet with many lobe-like spines.

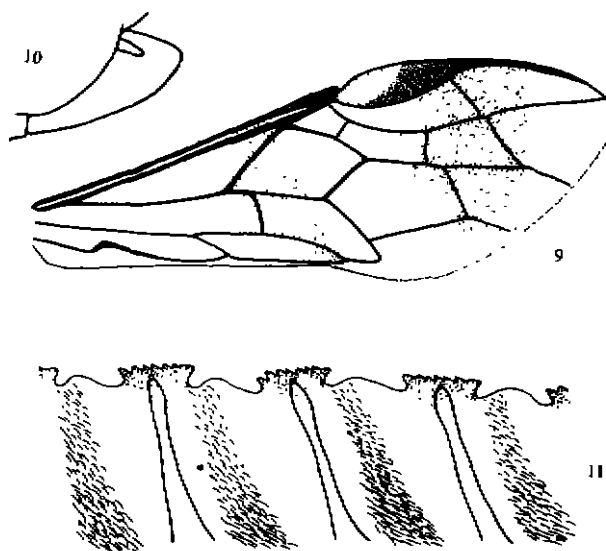
4 *Allanempria rufithoracica* sp. nov. (Figs. 9–11)

Female. Body length 10 mm. Head black, labrum, palpi and inner orbits white; supraclypeal area, occipital area, the third and fourth antennal joints reddish brown. Thorax reddish brown, central part of mesosternum, metasternum and metapostnotum blackish. Abdomen black, segments 1–2 and tergites 8 and 10 medially yellowish brown; propodeum with two black spots at base. Legs black; hind coxa, each trochanters, the extreme base of hind femur, hind tibia except for the apex yellowish white; four front tibiae and tarsi, hind basitarsus brown. Wings subhyaline with two indistinct maculae (Fig. 9), stigma black with basal third white. Body covered with short, dense and white hairs. Head and thorax densely punctured, opaque; labrum and abdomen tergites shining, the latter distinctly microsculptured. Postocellar area elevated, slightly wider than long; lateral furrows straight and shallow; postocellar furrow indistinct, interocellar furrow deep and short. Front evenly elevated, without basin. Middle fovea small and deep, lateral foveae elongate. Sheath in dorsal view quite narrow and tapering toward apex, lateral view as in Fig. 10. Lancet with 28 serrulae and narrow pilose bands, serrula protruding, truncate at apex and with 7–8 small teeth (Fig. 11). Male and host unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the colour type of the new species.

Holotype: ♀, China: Fujian, Guangze, 200–300 m, 6. IV. 1960. **Paratype:** 1 ♀, Hunan, Liuyang, 16. IV. 1985, Xinwang Tong.

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Figs. 9–11 *Allanempria rufithoracica* sp. nov.

9. front wing; 10. sheath in lateral view;

11. middle serrulae of lancet.

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中国平背叶蜂亚科二新属

(膜翅目: 叶蜂科)

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摘要 本文记述中国平背叶蜂亚科二新属新种: 扁角隙臀叶蜂 *Blennallantus compressicornis* gen. et sp. nov., 红胸宽背叶蜂 *Allanempria rufithoracica* gen. et sp. nov.。隙臀叶蜂属 *Blennallantus* gen. nov. 形态十分特殊: 唇基三齿型; 颧眼距长于单眼直径 2 倍, 上颧对称双齿型; 后颊脊全缘式; 触角侧扁, 10 节, 基部 2 节宽显著大于长; 爪简单, 无内齿和基片; 前胸侧板腹面尖、互相远离; 后胸后背板长且平; 前翅基臀室端部中断, 2A+3A 脉长; 后翅 Rs 室开放, M 室封闭等可与叶蜂科已知各属相区别。宽背叶蜂属 *Allanempria* gen. nov. 与史氏叶蜂属 *Dasmithius* Xiao 近似, 但后翅臀室无柄式, 中胸后背板长, 中部不收缩, 后眶沟显著, 复眼间距等于眼高, 颧眼距狭窄, 锯腹片无叶状刺毛等, 可与之区别。模式标本保存于中南林学院环境与资源系昆虫标本室。

关键词 膜翅目, 叶蜂科, 新属, 新种

中图分类号 Q969.542.6